Suit Brought to Recover Damages for Alleged Injury.

\$10,000 THE SUM INVOLVED.

The City of Massillon Named as Defendant in the Litigation-Bad Streets and Unprotected Embankments-Other Items of I terest.

CANTON, Oct. 16.-The city of Massillon has been involved in a damage suit by the filing of a petition in court, late on Thursday afternoon by Lawyers R. W. McCaughey, of Massillon, and Thayer, Weber & Turner, of Canton. The plaintiff is Edward S. Brenner, who by his next friend, Simon Brenner, prays THE DISTINGUISHED VISITORS. for judgment against the city in the sum of \$10,000, for alleged permanent injury.

Brenner, and on October 2, 1896, was thrown from a wagon over an embankment in South Erie street.

It is alleged that the street was in a bad condition and the embankment unprotected and dangerous to passing vehicles. It is further claimed that the defendant corporation was well aware of the unsafe condition of the thorough.

Mr. Brenner and his son were driving on the street in a heavy wagon. The team frightened at a street car and became unmanagable and dashed over the bank referred to. Mr. Brenner jumped from the vehicle, calling to his son to do likewise, but the youth was too badly frightened to comply and was caught in the wreck that followed.

ALMOST INSTANTLY KILLED.

Walter Heiman, the 13 year old son of Mr. and Mrs Frederick Heiman, was struck by t s Valley railway h tog engine on Thursday evening and almost instantly killed Young Heiman was walking backwards twiring a piece of a broomstick as a baton. The Heimans formerly resided in Massillon. MARRIED IN CANTON.

R. B. Walter and Miss Clara M. Branu, of Massilion, were married, Thursday evening, in this city, by Jus tice Robertson, at his office. They returned home immediately after the cere-

BESSIE CRAMER'S CASE.

Her Recovery Possible-Kindra Languishes in Jail.

Bessie Cramer, the Cleveland young lady who attempted suicide Tuesday evening at the home of Edward Slack, in Pond street, in this city, is considerably better this morning, and the and Mrs. McMillen was placed safely in attending physicians predict that she an inter-urban car. She explained that will fully recover from the poison. W. brutal treatment had compelled her to H. Kindra. who is to blame for Miss leave McMillen a year ago and he had Cramer's rash act, is still confined in the city prison and is likely to remain there to meet. for several days to come.

He was fined \$1 and the costs, in all \$6.40, by Mayor Schott, and being unable to pay was committed to jail. Kindra followed Miss Cramer here from Cleveland and tried to induce her to depart with him. He has harassed her for

KINDRA DISCHARGED. He is Released on Condition That He Leave

Town.

W. H. Kindra, who Maggie Cramer says is the author of all her troubles, including the attempt to commit suicide, was released Friday afternoon by Mayor Schott, on condition that he leave town immediately. Kindra left, but he says that he will return and have the Cramer girl arrested on a charge of which he refuses to say more. He was charged with disturbing the peace, and was unable to pay his fine of \$1 and costs.

Miss Cramer is improving but is still in a precarious condition. Mrs. Slack, the lady with whom she was living, who was also very ill, has suffered a relapse as a result of the excitement occasioned Ly the happenings of the past few days, and her recovery is doubtful.

NEWS FROM NEAR BY TOWNS

AT WEST BROOKFIELD. The Rev. J. H. Barron, of the Dalton circuit, will serve the M. E. church of this village for the present conference DISTINGUISHED VISITORS FROM MASSILLON

CRYSTAL SPRING, Oct. 27.-Anton Kopp, Adam Volkmor, G. Hackett and his honor, Tobias Schott, of Massillon, spent the other afternoon at this place, inspecting the brewery and calling on friends. They are a jolly crowd, and we hope that they may pay us another visit again before long.

MARRIED AT WILMOT.

Wilmot, were married at the home of the bride Wednesday afternoon.

E. W. Hilliard Dead.

E. W. Hilliard, a well-known and highly respected young man of this city. died Thursday, after a lingering illness, at the home of his wife's parents, Mr. and Mrs S. Kohl, in East Oak street. Mr. Hilliard came to Massillon nearly seven years ago and was engaged in the installment business in this city, Uhrichsville and Dennison. He was an enterprising young man and made many fast friends. A trifle more than a year ago he married Miss Maggie Kohl and but recently a child was born to them. Mr. Hilliard has also a mother and sev eral brothers living in New York state.

Bryan in Michigan.

OWASSO, Mich., Oct. 17.-[By Associated Press |-Bryan began speech making at 8 a. m. at St. Johns where a good theatrical manager, died suddenly early crowd listened for twenty-five minutes. He spoke again at Avaid for three min utes and at this place, he addressed a bey, before entering on his career as large audience.

WM. HOWARTH INJURED. His Leg Broken by the Falting of a

Wm. Howarth, foreman in the molding department at Russell & Company's shops, was seriously injured this morning. He was assisting in moving a large cylinder flask when a heavy plank fell, striking Mr. Howarth's right leg. A compound fracture was sustained between the knee and ankle. The injured man was taken to his home in Woodland avenue where professional service was rendered by Drs. Dimon and Kirkland.

Newsy Paragraphs of General Interest.

Edwin is the 7-year-old son of Simon Pilot Bay and Senator A. Matched for a Special Race-A Former Massillonian Pleads for Police Protection-Court House Doings.

CANTON, Oct. 15.-John Thomas, chairman of the county election board, has received a communication from State Chairman C. L. Kurtz, stating that in addition to Generals Alger. Sickles and Seigel and party, who are scheduled to be in Canton on next Monday morning, will be Gen. O O. Howard, Gen T. J. Stewart, of Pennsylvania; Gen. George A. Marden, of Massachusetts. and Major J. W. Burst of Illinois. The party will be in charge of Gen. A. T. Wikoff. The distinguished gentlemen will be met at the depot by the local reception committees and escorted to the place of meeting.

FOR A PURSE OF \$600.

One of the most interesting events at the Mansfield races billed for October 22, and one that will attract Massillon as well as Canton horsemen, will be the special race between Pilot Boy, 2:101/2, and Senator A, 2:10, for a purse of \$600. Buth houses were entered in the great Fransylvania stakes at Lexington last week. Senator A won from a field of 14 horses. Priot Boy is owned by John C. Weity.

PLEADED FOR PROTECTION.

A young woman, McMillen by name, who formerly resided in Massillon, but was married here three years ago, came to Canton on Saturday with the Cleveland delegation. She missed the train going back and decided to go to Massillon. At the square she met her husband face to face. Terror stricken she ran into the waiting room pleading for protection. A policeman was summoned

IN PROBATE COURT.

Canton estate of Nancy The will of Michael LeBean, of Can-

ton, has been filed for probate. The guardianship of Valentine Pfi. man, of Massillon, has terminated and s final account is ordered. The will of David E Shook, of Jack-

son township, has been filed for probate. Marriage licenses have been issued to J. K. Elliot and Lizzie A. McFarren, of anton: John S. Weldin and Mary Ecta Mc Millen, of Paris; Homer E. Moke and | tered with the center before the ball had Zoe Kittinger, of Canal Fulton; John C. Miller and Sadie Gotshall, of Magnolia

LET THE VESSEL GO. Spaniards Try to Detain an American

Ship at Havana.

HAVANA, Oct. 17.—Another interna tional incident has occurred in the harbor here today. The police attempted to arrest on board the Ward line steamship Vigilancia a passenger who was on his way from New York to Mexico. The man's name was Angel Fernandez. He was born in Asturias, Spain, but claimed to be a Mexican citizen.

Captain McIntosh of the Vigilancia refused to deliver the man up and the police ordered the Vigilancia to be detained. Thereupon Captain McIntosh consulted with General Fitzhugh Lee, the United States consul general, and soon afterwards the Vigilancia was allowed to sail, with Fernandez on board, to Mexico.

PROBABLY KILLED HIS FAMILY.

More Crimes Suspected of the Missouri Triple Murderer.

PIEDMONT, Mo., Oct. 17.—It is be lieved that the killing of his sister. his brother and old man Wilhelm by an ax in the hands of John Imboden, in Reynolds county, is but the sequel to the sudden deaths last May of Imbod-WILMOT, Oct 15 .- F. G. Hammel, of en's wife and two small childred, all of Bolivar, and Miss Henrietta Harrold, of whom died within a week and whom, it is now thought, Imboden poisoned.

The prisoner is closely guarded in the Reynolds county jail at Centerville. Imboden is a prominent farmer.

St. Androws Officers. PITTSPURG, Oct. 16.—The Brotherhood of St. Andrew has elected these officers :

President. Silas' McBee, Sewance ohapter, Sewanee, Tenn.; vice presients, William G. Matthews, Trinity, Cleveland; Rathbone Gardner, Grace, Providence; Ewing I. Miller, St. James, Philadelphia; John M. Locke. St. James, Chicago; secretaries, Duff G. Maynard, Grace chapel, New York; J. Howe Peyton, St. John's, Charleston, W. Va.; Breckerridge Castleman, Christ church, Loui Le.

Manager Abbey Dead. New York, Oct. 17.—[By Associated store.

Press —Henry E. Abbey, the well known this morning. His death was due to bought, call on A. J. Miller, 10 South hemorrhage of the stomach. Mr. Ab. Ecie street. manager, was in business in Akron, O. sick headache. We at druggists.

Neither Side Scored at Pahlau's Park.

THE FOOT BALL SEASON OPENS.

High School Boys of Massilton and Canton Come Together and the Former Have a Shade the Best of the Hardly Fought Contest of Friday Afternoon.

Massillon. . .Goshet ...center..... Foltz ... right guard...... Demuth Johns . Featheringham & Beck....left guard.....HurfordLinu Justusleft end. Baid Berthan List quarter back Berthar Harrisog .. Arther, capt., left half back ... Pumphrey, capt ...full back..... Trump Pocock.....full Umpire, Ray Markel.

Referee, Jahn. Linesmen, Dillon and Gove. Timekeepers, March and Wise.

Although neither side scored, the foot bali game at Pahlau's park, Friday afternoon, between the Massillon high school eleven and the Canton high school team, was virtually a victory for the home boys. They came nearer to making a touchdown than their opponents, who has claimed the game the moment they heard the west end lads were willing to meet them. . .

Under Prescott Burton's direction the high school club has improved wonderfully, and though nearly all young boys and bona fide pupils, they appeared more at home on the gridiron than their brawny opponents from Canton.

The town clock had long since struck 3 when Referee Jahn and Umpire Markel took their places and gave the word that caused Full Back Pocock to take a step toward the ball, and a second later to send it far down toward the Massillon goal. Then the game commenced in earnest and the flying wedges, scrimmages and end runs which characterized it throughout would have done credit to any match. And yet no fatalities resulted, and the casualties were not numerous. Beethan undertook to pass Prescott Burton down near the goal at one time and was thrown to the ground and sustained a very badly bruised nose. He was unconscious for a moment and bled profusely, but when he regained his scattered senses he again entered the game and played to the finish. This was the only accident of any account.

There is always a great deal of enthusiasm manifested both among the players and spectators and Friday's game was no exception. Now one team would gain a yard, then it would lose one, and all the time the 300 spectators were yelling out words of encourage ment and advice to their favorites. The balves were of 25 minutes duration and when time was called at the end of the first half the Massillon boys A final account has been filed in the had the ball within four feet of the goal had they been allowed minutes would have scored

The second half was even more hotly contested than the first, and every inch tnat either side gained was secured only by the hardest fighting. A few change were made in the line of both sides and both were considerably strengthened.

Once the Canton boys got the ball down dangerously near to goal but their opponents soon wrenched it from them. Then one of the Canton players interbeen passed, which Ray Markel called a foul and carried the ball back into the field a distance of five feet in conformity with this season's rules. When time was called the ball was in the center of the field and the game ended a draw.

Prescott Burton, as the Massillon lads lett tackle, played a fine game, and on two occasions in particular stood an im pregnable bulwark between his team and

aefeat. There is no one around these parts who can kick a foot ball like Ralph Pocock. He never fails if he has half a chance and the way he sent it out Friday is sufficient proof of that fact.

To Foltz, Johns and Featheringham belong much credit for hard fighting, and Justus, Mong and List did themselves proud by their snapping playing. Harrison and Captain Arther played as they never did before, and Beck showed that he knew as much about foot bal as base ball. Tom Muler played his old time game.

The Lecture Course.

Lithographs about the city announce the Rev. Thomas Dixon, jr., Wednesday evening, Oct. 28, as the first entertainment of the lecture course. Mr. Dixon has been re engaged for the Canton course four or five times and is one of the most popular speakers who have ever appeared in that city. The Rev. Sam Jones says of him, "He is the best lecturer I have ever heard and I have heard them all." The subject of Mr. Dixon's lecture will be "The New Money Club. Woman." which is his latest and is considered one of his best lectures. Seats can be reserved for this lecture on and after Monday, Oct. 19, at Bahney's book store. Only a limited number of reserved seat tickets will be sold and those persons who isubscribed for season admission tickets expecting to take reserved seat tickets when the time came are urged to secure their tickets at once so that no one will be disappointed, as reserved tickets will not be held for any one who did not definitely agree to take them. Tickets of both kinds can be secared from John E. Johns, George H. McCall, T. H. Smith, P. L. Hunt, W. E. N. Hemperly and at Bahney's book

If you want a lady's or gent's watch as nice and as cheap as they can be

Wright's Celery Tea cures constipation

AN EVENING IN CEYLON. Mr. and Mrs. Wallace Relate Some of

their Experiences.

Mrs. C. M. Everhard introduced Mrs. Catherine P. Wallace and Mr. George H. Wallace at the Presbyterian chapel, Delegations Again Pouring Into Friday night, in a few happily chosen words, explaining that Mr. Wallace's public duties as consul general to Melbourne had taken him to the antipodes, where the north winds blows hot, the south wind cold, and cherries grow with their stones outside of the meat. On the homeward trip Mr. and Mrs. Wallace stopped at Ceylon, and out of the experiences of that visit were gathered the materials for the evening's lecture.

Before the lecture proper, Mr. Wallace read an amusing sketch of an Irish priest's characteristic sermon, and Miss Jessie Russell accompanied by Miss Edgar, sang in her accustomed excellent manner.

Mrs. Wallace told of the landing at Ceylon, of the representatives of every dark skinned nation known to man that gathered round the ship, and of the fight through the line of beggars, to the hotel at Colombia. Here were to be found canned milk from Switzerland, canned butter from Australia, and flour from America. Here were boys to jump at every beck and call, and along the street were dozens of jinrikishas all ready for

The history of this curious enlarged tion of an American woman in Japan, a Mrs. Fisher, who found the sedan chairs thresome, and vanted a carriage for her baby. So one was made, and Japs copied Mrs. Fisher's jinrikisha, and | danger about the state of Michigan. from Japan it was imported into Cey-

Mrs. Wallace had the length of cloth shoulder are exposed. She told of the deaway island which had passed from Por- and cries of 'You are right.') tuguese to Dutch and now to British control.

native who had been to Chicago, where and indispensable to the prosperity and he had been exhibited at the World's the permanency of the republic. I am Fair, and had come home with a fittle glad to know from your spokesman that less than \$500 but quite enough to make you believe not only in a protective tarhim a man of means in Ceylon for the many iff, but that you believe in an houest rest of his days. Mr. Wallace also read a short story of Mississippi river life, the joint work of Mark Twain and Charles Dadley Warner, and a very entertaining and instructive evening was over, and the Women's Cemetery Association had added a considerable sum to its financial resources.

OHIO OCCURRENCES.

Worth Knowing That Hap Roundabout Massilion.

Elmer Goshen was instantly killed on Thursday morning on the farm of John Scott, near Milnersville, Guernsey county. He was cutting down a tree and attempted to pass in front of it, when it fell, striking him on the head, and killing him instantly. His home is in Mary-

A noted crook, named Starchy Smith, who has served several terms in the penitentiary, and who has been in the jail cach one of you personally. (Great apat New Philadelphia for the last two plause." months, escaped on Thursday by sawing to a crowd of 200 from Blair and Cama hole, \$x10 inches, in the big iron cage, through which he crowled into the Mckinley said: main corridor, and got out through the front door of the jail, when the jailer came to fix the fire. John Mills, another prisoner, indicted for horse stealing, also tried to get through the aperture, but he stuck fast, annd it was with great dfficulty that the sheriff and his assistants extricated him from his painful situa-

A meteor weighing 500 pounds fell on the James farm, near Roseville, last Sanday afternoon. It will be exhumed and exhibited.

Two More Big Meetings,

The Republican executive committee has arranged for two more meetings in the city, one on Oct. 24 which will be addre sed by Judge W. R. Dav, of Canton, another on Oct. 31 by the Hon. that worthy gentleman. Major McKin-James Hoyt, of Cleveland. For the Day ley said: meeting delegations are expected from Canton and other places and a delegation will accompany Mr. Hoyt from Cleveland. The Young Men's Sound Money Marching Club will take an active part on both occasions also the Mc-Kinley Club and Railway Men's Sound

The National Colors.

CHICAGO, Oct 17.- [By Associated Press |-Chairman Hanna suggests that on Saturday, October 31. All who intend to vote for the preservation of national honor, for sound money and the advancement of the people's interests and general prosperity, should display the national colors at their homes, places of business and wherever they may be seen. This should be done in order to strengthen but will be early in the week. those whose hearts are for their country and to influence those who are undetermined.

They Confer with Watson,

the night in conference with Candidate arrangement with Watson to meet Chairman Jones at Atlanta on Monday. It is thought Watson may be placated.

Canton.

ALL OF THE RAILROADS TAXED.

Major McKinley Begins Speaking This Moraing and Will Probably Keep it Up Until Dark-Thousands of Strangers Again, Fill Up the Little Town,

CANTON, Oct. 17.-Up to last night Major McKinley bad delivered 165 speeches since his nomination at St. Louis. On Saturday a week ago he delivered 20 addresses, and the indications are that today he will deliver a greater uniter. There were some 24 delegations scheduled last night for today, and every member of the citizens' reception committee is on duty. It seems probable that the Saturdays succeeding this will not be characterized by such immense crowds. Only six are on the books for one week hence, at this time

At 8 o'clock this morning Major Mc-Kinley delivered his first speech to a delegation from Monroe county, Mich. He said in part:

"I can assure you of one thing-that baby carriage, drawn by men, contained you are the first callers I nave had this the essential fact that it was the inven | morning, (laughter and applause) and I shall expect on the night of the 3d of November to hear the first advices of a splendid Republican victory in the conuty of Monroe and in the state of Michi-(Great applause and cries of 'You when at last the ban was removed, which | will hear from us.') I have never behad prevented all but royalty from rid- lieved, as some people have been in the ing in wheeled vehicles, the imitative habit of saying, that there was ever any "There has never been a moment of

time when I have had the slightest doubt about where the electoral vote of your glorious state would go in the presiden used as a dress by the people of Caylon, ital contest of 1896. No state in the who twist it about their bodies in some Union is more deeply interested in the deft manner, without using pin or other genuine American policy that will profastening, so that only one arm and a teet your property, your interests, your labor, your mines, the products of your forests or in due competition from the cadence of coffee culture, and of the im other side, than the state of Micnigan. mensity of the tea traffic. She described (Applause and cries of That's so') And temples, dipped into history, and gave to there is no state that is more deeply ineverybody a delightfully drawn picture terested in having a protestive policy of what she heard and saw on that far than the state of Michigan (Applause 'There is one thing that the Republi-

can party is dedicated to and that is labor first; then law and order; and, they are Mr. Wallace followed with a story of a indispensable to the welfare of man rind money. (Great cheering.) When you do your work, whether it be on the farm or in the factory or in the mine, you want to receive in payment, dollars that are good every day, and every week, and every month, and everywhere in every part of the civilized world (Great applause and cries of 'You are right.' That's the kind of money we have now and we have more of it than we ever had in our history before; and to enter upon the free and unlimited coinage of would be to remit this country to silver alone and deprive us of the gold we have, and instead of increasing the circulation, would decrease the circulation of the country, and in stead of giving us good round one hun dred cent dollars which we have now tney would ask us to do our business with a fifty three cent dollar and b ing ourselves to the financial plan of Mexico and China We decline to do it. (Great cheering and cries of "That's what's the matter? I am glad to see you. It will be my pleasure to meet and greet

This speech was followed by a speech bria counties. Pa. To this party Major

"This is a year of true and genuine patriotism. This is a year which registers a revival of true Americanism. Sectional lines are obliterated and we stand for American honor and the glorious old stars and stripes. Infinitely more is involved in the contest of 1896 than was involved in the contest of 1893. They (the Democrats) might have said that the 53 cent dollar should apply to business done and contracts made after its adoption, but this proposition of the senator from New York was voted down. The Republican party is bound to maintain two stan ards. One is our present monetary standard, and the other is the old scale of American wages."

The third speech was heard by a small party from Huntingdon, Pa. They brought with them a picture of the home of Mrs. McKinley's grandfather in Huntingdon and some nails made by

"This whole fabric of ours rests upon reciprocal interest. It isn't true to ay that you can profit the North and injure the South by wise tariff legislation. What benefits one section profits another. We propose to demonstrate this year that this is a government of integrity, of honor and of law.

A delegation from Grand Rapids. Mich, arrived at 10:15 and heard the Major's fourth address.

Will Go to Canton.

The Young Men's Sound Money Marching Club, of this city, will call on Major McKinley on Wednesday of next week. An effort will be made to organize a big delegation in the city and the employes in the various factories will be requested to join the throng. The arraugements have not been completed yet

Killed by a Train. CINCINNATI, Oct. 17.-[By Associated

Press |-- Annie Varnau, a market woman, was struck and killed by a C., H. & ATLANTA, Oct. 17.—Even P. Howell, J.

D express train today at a crossing in Urted Peaches, unpected.

W. Robertson and John J. Hunt spent Cumminsville. It is supposed that she Salt, per barrel.

Salt, per barrel. was asleep in the wagon when the horse Watsen. They said the outcome is an got on the track in the way of the train.

A cight's Celery Tea regulates the ard kidneys, cures constitution sick headache. 25c at all druggists. THE ALGER PARTY.

XXXV-NO. 31

Big Demonstrations at Mt, Vernon, Te-

Mr. Vernon, Oct. 17 .- By Associated Press |- I'bree thousand voters, twothirds of whom were soldiers and their sons greeted the General Alger party on its arrival today. Speeches were made by Alger, Howard, Stewart and Sickles. There were great Republican demonstrations after the train left.

The President Has Decided on Such Action.

THREE MONTHS MORE FOR SPAIN

To Conquer the Rebels-Theo, If the War Is Not Ended, President Cleveland Is Determined to Grant Recognition. Expects to Act.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 17.-If Spain does not end the war in Cuba within three months the insurgents will receive from the United States virtual recognition of their independence.

It can be further stated on authority that the president does not expect that Spain will end the war with the tactics now employed during the present year, and that he is fully convinced that the grave duty will devolve upon him of taking a vigorous stand in this matter.

A high official of the administration says that action by the president may be looked for by the first of the year. Long before that time the Venezuelan question will be disposed of, and the administration will be left free to devise a plan for restoring peace in Cuba.

TODAY'S MARKETS.

Latest Reports From the Centers of Trante.

NEW YORK, Oct. 17 -The markets. ifter showing decided strength the first hour of business became heavy, and on appearance of the bank statement, which was more unfavorable than has been looked for, weakness became more pronounced. Fluctuations in the markets were not large. Tobacco was the exception, falling about 7 points on manipulation and attempt to realize, caused by the report that negotiations for the control, by Western competitors, were abaudoned for the present. Sugar rose 58 on the weakness in foreign raws but later went below the opening price. Manhattan was exceptionally firm. The markets closed about steady on the reaction

Chicago-December wheat opened at a range of from 73% to 74, which was 13 to 178 higher than the close last might, and notwithstanding the great bulge at the opening it sold up to 761/2 and closed very strong, with puts and calls selling at 733 and 79. The exports were 392,000 bushels, which are large considering the price of wheat. The cars of wheat received at Minneapolts were 562, and at Dulath 273, making a total of 835, against 1,200 cars. Corn, oats and provisions, as usual, move with

Bank statement: Reserve decreased \$3,688,100; loans decreased \$254,000; specie increased \$686,000; legals decreased \$5,575,500; deposits decreased \$4,789,600; SiSculation not given.

Wheat.

Open. High- Low- Close ing est est

 $\frac{19!4}{22}$

COFE.				
Dec	¥554	26%	2514	2614
Мау	2)	10%	28.7	70%
Pork		-	-	
Dec	6 97	7 15	6 97	7 15
Jan	7 95	\$ 1d	7 85	8 10
Lard.			•	
Dec	4 22	4 32	4 22	4 32
	4 40	4 60	4 42	4 82
Jan.		4 04	3 45	7 04
Cash Wheat, 74%				
" Corn 25%.				
Oats 18/H				
" Pork 7 16				
" Lard 4 82.	,			
The following	- Am	eag ab	A.	
tions of stocks a	s furi	isbed	by T. I	3. A .F-
nold's exchange			-	
HOLD & CYCLIANS				
	оре	n his	th low	close
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American sugar	107	107		10634
Americae Tobacco		5 76	4 691/4	693/
Canada Souther		t 4c	46	46
C. B. & Q		35 69	6814	6854
Chicago gas			03.4 569.6	
CULIUMAU RUS		774 U	uva UVVik	-077%

The Massillon Markets.

The following prices are being paid in the Massillon markets for grain and produce on buis date, October 17 1895

TERRAM MIANU Wheat, per bushel (old) Wheat (new)..... Barley..... Wool..... Flax Seed. Clover Seed. Hay, (new)

PRODUCE. Choice Butter, per lb..... Rggs, per dozen Lard, per pound..... shoulders..... Onches per bu.

— sporased apples, choice,.....

bickens, live

Physian : recommend Dr. Wood's Norwav Pine Syrup because of its prompt, positive action in all cases of lung trouble. It is a positively reliable cure for coughs and colds.

Newspaper ARCHIVE®

. NewspaperARCHIVE®

THE INDEPENDENT COMPANY INDEPENDENTIBUILDING, 20 Rorth Eric St., Massillon, O

> WEEKLY POUNDED IN 1868. DAILY FOUNDED IN 1887. SEMI-WREKLY FOUNDED IN 1896

tong Distance Telephone So. 60. Farmer's Telephone No. 60

MONDAY, OCTOBER 21, 1896.

Twenty-Seven Years of Protection (1865 to 1893) Decreased our Public Debt **\$1,474,301,878.**

1895) Increased our Public Debt \$262, stignation of Altgold, violently con-**\$29,630.**

Governor Raymon Corol, of the Mexiean state of Sonora, is in New York. He thinks that the silver system of Mexico is a poor one, and that such a system, if adopted by the United States, would lead: to disaster. Said he: "Now, if the United States, as it is claimed, is so rich and so strong and influential that it could adopt free and unlimited coinage and should do it, the consequence would be that all the silver of other countries that august tribunal Shall the chriswould find its way here naturally, and tian pulpit be padlocked from uttering a that all the silver of other countries gold would be withdrawn. Hence the syllable of protest against the reckless country would soon find itself without gold, and its commercial relations with the rest of the world would be dependent upon the fluctuating silver market. There are two things no government can do. One is to create an artificial value and exact it. The other is to isolate itself from the rest of the world and achieve a permanent prosperity."

AS IT LOOKS IN OHIO.

A letter to THE INDEPENDENT from Chicago says:

"They do not circulate very goon news here concerning Obio. The Popocrats either claim it outright or else make it doubtful. I am well aware that it is a good game to admit nothing and claim everything, but give confidentially to me your best information, also opinion."

It isn't necessary for the Ohio Republicans to be mysterious this year. Ohio Democrats have claimed the state with a confidence so long that it has become a fixed habit. Ex-Governor Campbell claimed it at this time last year, and he was defeated by over one hundred thousand. Young Mayor Rice, of Canton, who is not taken seriously by anybody has sent out a letter saying that Ohio is going Democratic by from ten to twenty thousand, and although he has no information on the subject or opportunity to secure any, the fact that he lives in Mc-Kinley's town gives a little weight to his very silly observations. Republican friends need not fear about Ohio. A careful poll of the state bas been completed and it confirms the expectations of all persons of sound judgment. Mc-Kinley will obtain a very large majority. It will not be less than 50,000, and should it run to 150,000 it need occasion no sur-

There are in this country nearly 112,-000 clergymen in the various religious communions, including both Protestant and Roman Catholic. These men, says Harpe, are intrusted with vast responsi bility. The churches which they represent have chosen them as their standard bearers in the occupation of their pulpits, the management of their missionary and other great charities, and, with rare exceptions, the editorial conduct of their press. Nearly all the denomina tional educational institutions of the United States are in the hands of the clergy, the men being placed in these important positions because of the confi dence of the churches in the ability and character of the incumbents. All these people live on fixed salaries. When one of them does not need his salary, having private resources, the case is not altered. His office is salaried, and it is only an incident, and a rare one, when the occupant is independent of it. If the salary, instead of being paid in dollars equivalent to gold, as is now the fact, should educated leaders of thought? They would have to buy with only fifty-three cents what now they have one hundred cents to buy with. It would be practically cutting every salary in two in the middle.

DR. CUYLER'S VIEWS.

The Rev. Dr. Theodore Cuyler, of Brooklyn, is one of the most learned of the Presbyterian ministers, and his influence within and without the church is far reaching. In the New York Evangelist of recent date he speaks as follows of the duty of the Christian pulpit in the present unprecedented political

campaign: "I am not the advocate of turning the pulpit into a political platform, or degrading the minister of the Lord Jesus money, and in no other way. Christ into a violent partisau, but I believe the pulpit has as much right to speak out against dishonest money, repudiation of obligations, popular disorder and assaults on the tribunals of law and the spirit of anarchism as it has to preach against dram-selling or Sabbath breaking or Armenian massacres. Certainly the clergyman should not be prevented from preaching the grace of temperance because prohibition is made a partisan issue; and he was not censur-able for preaching the gospel of human I could not remove my coat without asrights when negro slavery was a sharply

drawn issue in politics. Some of the questions submitted to did me more good than anything I ever the ballot box touch the very core of took. Yours very truly, and morality. One of these is under

HE INDEPENDENT, such daily and hourly discussions that I need only allude to it; namely, the proposal to debase our currency, and for the benefit of silver mine owners and money changers to scale down the value of every dollar in a servant girl's savings bank deposit, every dollar in a soldier's pension, and every dollar contributed to religious and benovolent socities. Does this involve no question of sound moral ity? Shall a professedly christian coun try torn swindler?

"Two years ago Chicago was the scene of a terrible and long continued riot. The President of the United States, in the courageous discharge of his simple duty, used the federal arm to quell the riot and give free way to the mails and to interstate commerce. one noble act of the President did more to suppress the mob spirit and to insure public order than any single executive act since Lincoln declared emancipation. Three Years of Free Trade (1893 to But Mr. Bryan's convention, at the indemned that righteous act and insulted the President who did it. Has the christian pulpit no right to protest

against such reckless auarchism "The supreme court of the United States is the highest tribunal of justice in the land; it should be too sacred for the touch of partisan demagogues. The Chicago platform directly assails its in tegrity and threatens to pack the court in order to receive a reversal of its just decisions. President Harrison, in his recent New York speech, did not use too strong language in rebuking this assault on the majesty of law as enthroned in threats of anarchists, Populists and Socialists to make that supreme court the oreature of their will?

"We are a nation of free and independent citizens, with no class distinctions. Every one who has studied the utterances of Mr. Bryan must have observed that he aims to create class distinctions and arouse class animosities. He makes his constant appeals to the ignorant, the unsuccessful, the dissatisfied and the discordent elements. Who would desire to be a passenger on an ocean steamer if the stokers and the stewards, for any financial grievance. should clap the captain and mates and chief engineer in irons and should assume control of the vessel?'

WHAT THE WEST NEEDS.

These facts have been grouped together by the New York World, and they make good reading:

"It is said that Western farmers want free silver because they are in debt.

"There were 4,767,000 farms in the whole United States in 1890; 3,142 000 of these were owned by the farmers. Of these only 886,000, or about one-fourth, were encumbered. The average value was \$3,444, and the average debt \$1,224 -about a third of the value.

"But even the owners of these 886,000 farms will not be helped, in the long rnn, by 'free silver.' They will be hurt

"Many farmers have been paying interest as high as 10 to 12 per cent. This interest they have had to pay in hard times when they did not make so much. on their crops. Five years' interest at | tion or bylaws, or for the expenditure of this rate is half the loan. The farmer money by vote of the association, each who has run behind for five years must pay back the loan and half as much

"This seems hard. This is hard. Few men can expect to pay 10 per cent. interest and make a living.

tainty. That means lack of confidence. That means low credit and high inter-

"In Idaho, Montana and other far West states the average interest on farm loans is over 10 per cent. Idaho has had the severest laws enacted against usury, but these have not made interest low. Montana has failed to pay her own drafts. Those who have money to loan are afraid to loan in states where the state itself fails to pay its debts. In the older states where debts never have been repudiated the interest on farm loans averages from 5½ to 6½ per cent. This is because men who have money to loan believe that they will get their money } back. They do not have to charge high insurance in the interest for fear they may lose the principal.

"The reason Western farmers have had to pay high interest is that those who had money to lend were uncertain what they would get back. They had been uncertain because they feared rebe reduced by a cut of forty-seven cents pudiation or debased money. Repudiaon every dollar, what would become of ti n by Southern states for years kept , the support of this immense number of money out of the South and kept interest high. The free coinage movement, at the West has had the same effect.

"When sound movey comes to stay, those with money to land will be more ready to lend it and ready to lend it cheaper. This is truly cheap money.'

"When the last bonds were sold the secretary of the treasury stated to congress that he could save \$16,000,000 interestif congress would say that the bonds would be payable not only 'in ; coin' but 'in gold' People expected they would be paid in gold, but they wanted to be sure. The duference between being half sure and being sure was \$16,000,000 in interest.

"It is 'cheap interest' the Western farmer needs, not 'cheap money.' He can get 'cheap interest' with sound

"That is true of all borrowers who need money to carry on their business." Isaac H. Myers, of Wooster, Ohio, Recommends Wright's Celery Capsules.

WOOSTER, O., May 21, 1896. To the Wright Medical Co., Columbus, O: Gents-I have purchased a box of Wright's Celery Capsules from Geo. Krieger, druggist, and used them for rheumatism and constipation. One sistance, and after using one box all pain had entirely left it. The medicine

ISAAC H. MYERS.

TRACK AND TROLLEY.

Annual Meeting of the American Street Railway Association.

PROWTH OF A GIGANTIO INDUSTRY.

Objects of the Association-Live Questions That Will Be Discussed—How St. Louis Will Entertain the Members - Programme of the Meeting.

Sr. Louis, Oct. 16.—The American Street Railway association will hold its fourteenth annual meeting here, beginning Oct. 20. The meeting is important, because it is to determine whether the scope of the association will be extended. A new constitution, proposed at the Montreal meeting a year ago, is to come up for adoption.

The association was organized at a meeting of street railway men held in Boston in 1882. From that time until two years ago its scope was never broadened; it moved along in the rather narrow path laid out for it by its founders. The death of one of the old officers brought about a shaking up. An executive committee was appointed to draft a new constitution. The chief recommendations of this committee were that the work of compiling statistical matter and furnishing statistics to members be added to the duties of the secretary; that an executive committee of ten be chosen, to have the appointment of secretary and treasurer, and that the funds for carrying out the association's work be raised by a system of annual dues based on gross receipts. The most important of these recommendations are contained in the following paragraphs:

"The object of the association shall be the acquisition and distribution of experimental, statistical, scientific and general information relating to the construction, equipment, operation and management of street railways; the diffusion of this knowledge among the members of the association, with the view of increasing the accommodation of passengers, improving the service and reducing its cost; the furnishing to members of general information upon matters of insurance, legislation and improvements affecting the interests of the several members hereof; the mutual protection and support of its members; the procuring of such other information as from time to time may be deemed necessary by or appear of value to the association the establishment and maintenance of a spirit of fraternity among the members of the association by social intercourse and interchange of courtesies, and the encouragement of cordial and friendly relations between the several companies and the pub-

'Members shall pay an admission fee of \$25, and as annual dues thereafter \$25, and in addition an amount equal to \$10 per annum for each \$100,000 of annual gross income or fraction thereof received by the said members. The annual dues shall be determined by the executive committee on the first day of October in each vear upon the basis of the gross receipts reported by the different members for their last financial year and shall be payable in advance, one-half on Oct, 15 and one-half on April 15, the said payments to be in discharge of dues for the current year. On all proposed amendments to the constitumember shall be entitled to one vote for each \$10 of annual dues paid by him."

At the convention of a year ago the sentiment of the members of the association seemed to be in favor of the new constitu-

This will be the second convention of the sociation held in St. Louis. The first "What keeps interest high is uncer- convention was called in Chicago. After that the association met consecutively in New York, St. Louis, Cincinnati, Philadelphia, Washington, Minneapolis, Buffalo, Pittsburg, Cleveland, Milwaukee, Atlanta and Montreal.

It has been the custom to select a president for the ensuing year from the street railway managers of the city in which the convention is held, though this rule has not been observed always. The presidents from the founding of the association have been: H. H. Littell, Louisville; W. H. Hazzard, Brooklyn; C. A. Richards, Boston; J. S. Walsh, St. Louis; Thomas W. Ackley, Philadelphia; C. B. Holmes, Chicago; G. B. Keyser, Cincinnati; Thomas Lowry, Minneapolis; Il. M. Watson, Puffalo; J. G. Holmes, Pittsburg; D. F. Longstreet, Denver; H. C. Pryne, Mil-waukee; Joel Hunt, Atlanta; H. M. Lit-

tell, Brooklyn. It is likely that Captain Robert McCulloch of the Citizen's line will be made president for the year 1896-7. Captain McCul-



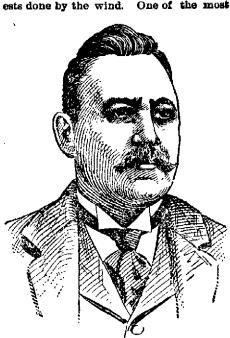
H. M. LITTELL [President American Street Railway Association.

loch is in charge of the local entertainment. The principal feature of this entertainment will be an inspection of the street railway system of St Louis, which is the finest in the world. Those railroad men who attended the St. Louis convention 11 years ago will have an opportunity to study rapid transit development as it is not illustrated in any other city of the United States. There were no cable or electric lines in St. Louis 11 years ago, and the number of passengers carried on the horse railroads was less than 50,000,000 a year. Today there are no horse railroads in the city, and the business of the cable and electric roads amounts to 100,000,000 passengers a year.

Few people realize the importance of the street railway interests of the country. A year ago there were in operation in the United States about 179,300 miles of steam ways. The passenger receipts on the steam roads in that year were \$276,031,000. The gross receipts of escent railways in the

United States were between \$125,000,000 and \$140,000,000. The street railway mileage of the United States was about 7½ per cent of the steam railway mileage, and the passenger receipts of street railways about 45 per cent of the passenger receipts of steam roads. The total capitalization, bonds and stocks of steam roads in the United States was about \$11,000,000,000 and of the street railways about \$1,300,-000,000, the latter being about 11 per cent of the former, while the profits of the steam roads were \$322,000,000 and of the street railways about \$43,000,000, the latter behg about 131/2 per cent of the former. These proportions have not changed materially in the past year, for, while there has been very little steam railroad building, street railroad building has been quite as restricted. St. Louis is the one striking exception to this rule. More than 15 per cent-nearly 60 miles-of the St. Louis system has been built in the last 12 months. Foday St. Louis has 321 miles of track within and 40 without the city limits. Of this 288.61 miles is electric road. Forty years ago there was not a street railway track in the city of St. Louis.

The delegates to the convention will be taken over this great railroad system in special cars. They will go through the cyclone district and see the evidence of the enormous damage to street railway inter-



T. C. PENNINGTON. Secretary American Street Railway Associa-

interesting of the cyclone exhibits is a big brick smokestack built in five days for the power house of the Union depot line, whose power house had been demolished by the storm. The delegates will visit the parks, which were accessible only by steam railronds 11 years ago, but are reached now by half a dozen cable and electric lines. There will be a banquet at the Country club and visits to the Union station and other local show places. The meetings of the association will be held in the convention auditorium where McKinley was nominated. A part of the auditorium has been set aside as a meeting place, and in the remainder an exposition of street railway supplies and appliances will be made. This exhibition is in the charge of George W. Baumhoff of the Lindell railway.

In addition to the discussion of the new constitution, the association will listen to papers on the following subjects:

Track and Track Joints, Construction, Maintenance and Bonding;" "Trucks;" How Can the Revenues of Street Rail ways be Increased, Taking Into Consideration the Collection of Fares, Method of Registry, Transfers, Use of Tickets or Cash Fare and Attractions Along the Line of Bond?" "Modern Overhead Electric Construction;" "The Modern Power House;" "Selection and Management of Emplovees" (to be discussed at an executive session).

These papers will be deliated by the members at length. Another question which may come up is the question of state railroad associations. Only 200 of the 1 600 street railway companies in the United States belong to the national association, while in nine states almost all the railroads belong to state associations. Taese states are New York, Pennsylvania, Massachusetts, Ohio, California, Michigan, Texas, Connecticut and Maine. There is a strong sentiment in favor of organizing a state association in Missouri, and eventually, no doubt, there will be associations in all the states working with the national association and sending delegates to its conventions.

GEORGE GRANTHAM BAIN.

Death of Napoleon.

In the autumn of 1820 Napoleon realized his condition, and throughout the winter be was teeble and depressed. In Fobruary, 1821, he bengn to fail rapidly, and the symptoms of his discuse, cancer in the stomach, multiplied, but in spite of feenleness he faced death with courage. On May 3 two English physicians, recently arrived, came in for consultation. They could only recommend pelliatives, and un- Van Dyke of the class of '73 will rend the der the influence of that treatment the imperial patient kept an uncertain hold on his faculties Two days later a violent storm of wind and rain set in. A spreading withow, under which Napoleon had spent many hours, was overturned, the trees planted by his hands were appropriate and a whirlwind devastated the garden in which Le had worked for exercise. The death of the sufferer was coincident and starcely less violent.

The last word; aftered were caught by listening ears as the sun rose. They were, "Tete * * * armce." Mmc. Bertrand and her children were present. At the sight of [their suffering friend the boy fainted and the little girls broke into loud lamentation. At H in the morning the supreme agonies began. A little before 6 in the evening the heart put forth its last convul- view the parade sive effort and ceased to beat. The mournful band of witchers within howed their heads. Without the door another watch was set-that of the orderly. During the first outburst of grief among these at the bedside two officers entered silently, felt and left without a word | England's prisoner had escaped.-William M. Sloane in Century.

Soiled Furniture.

When a piece of furniture is very much soiled and requires to be cleaned and polished, first wash it thoroughly with warm soapy water, washing only a small surface at a time, and drying it quickly by rubbing it hard with a flannel. Mix together one pint of linseed oil and half a pint of kerosene; wet a flamuel with the oil mixture and rub the cleaned furniture. Rest half an hour before taking a fresh piece of flannel, and then by vigorous rubbing polish the wood until it shines like glass. This will not injure the nicest woods and roads and about 13,500 miles of street rail- is an easy method of keeping furniture bright. The odor soon disappears if the windows are left open.—New York Sun.

PRINCETON'S BIRTHDAY

A Great Occasion to Be Celebrated on Thursday Next.

HONORS TO CRANGE AND BLACK.

"Old Nassau" Will Be Toasted on Her One Hundred and Fiftleth Anniversary. Splendid Endowments to Be Announced. Distinguished Guests From Far and Near. Illuminations and Parades In Honor of the Great Event.

celebrates next week its one hundred and fiftieth anniversary. This sesquicentennial is marked by three events of importance. President Patton has made especial efforts to have the endowment of the college increased, and, though the condition of the times has made this difficult, he has succeeded in a gratifying measure. The corporate title of the institution has been changed so that it can take its place in name as well as in fact among the universities of the world. Finally there will be a three day celebration, which will be made notable by the presence of some distinguish**ed** men. Princeton college was founded in 1797

by Christian men for the promotion of Christian character. The occasion of its founding was the schism in the Presbyterian church in America which occurred in 1741. On the 23d of October, 1746, John Hamilton, president of his majesty's council and commander in chief of the province of New Jersey, signed and sealed a charter for the College of New Jersey, and with the granting of this charter an institution founded by Rev. William Tennent 20 years before, known as the "log" college, passed out of existence. The College of New Jersey thus became the chief seat of learning in New Jersey. By its charter "equal liberties and privileges" were secured to every denomination of Christians, "any different religious sentiments notwithstanding."

The college opened at Elizabethtown (now Elizabeth) in May, 1747, under the control of Jonathan Dickinson, its first president. His successors have been Aaron Burr, 1749-57: Jonathan Edwards, 1758; Samuel Davies, 1759-61; Samuel Finley, 1761-6; John Witherspoon, 1768-94; Samuel Stanhope Smith, 1795-1812; Ashbel Green, 1812-22; James Carnahan, 1823-54; John Maclean, 1854-68; James McCosh, 1868-88; Francis Landey Patton,

The college was afterwards removed to Newark and in 1853 to New Brunswick.

Today there are 44 buildings belonging to Princeton college. Alexander hall, the building in which the exercises will be held next week, is one of the newest of them. It was the gift of Mrs. Charles B. Alexander of New York, and it was occupied less than two years ago. It was designed for commencement exercises, lectures and so on. It has the finest commencement hall in the country, built to accommodate an audience of 2,000.

But Alexander hall, beautiful as it is, will nover supplant Nassau hall in interest. Here in 1783 the congress of the United States met. George Washington attended the graduating exercises of the college



PRESIDENT PATTON.

in that year and sent 50 gaineas to the trustees, who used it to pay for the famous Peale portrait of Washington, which hangs in Nassau hall today. It was hung in the frame which had held a portrait of George

The preliminary exercises will be held Tuesday next, beginning with a commenorative religious service at 11 o'clock in the morning. At this service President Patton will deliver a discourse. At 3 o'clock there will be a recention and introduction of delegates from other colleges and universities in Alexander hall. In the evening there will be a musical service.

Wednesday will be alumni day. Pro fessor Woodrow Wil on of the class of '79 will deliver the oration, and Rev. Henry

After the reading of the poem President Patton and his wife will give a reception to the alu: uni. In the asternoon there will be athietics ports, and probably an exlubition game of tootball. At night there will be a torchlight procession of the undergraduates and the alumni. The undergraduates. 1,000 strong, will wear the uniform of the Mercer Blues, an organization formed last year in memory of the Blacs of Revolutionary tame The campus will be ithinunated for this event, and it is expected that Mrs. Cleveland will touch the button which will turn on the current for the electric lights with which Nassau ball will be decorated. From the steps of this hall President Patton and the

Thursday, Oct. 22, will be the anniversary of the signing of the first charter of the college. On that day the distinguished guests of the codege, the faculty and the alumni will march to Alexander hall. The members of the faculty will be gowned in the cold limbs, marked the absence of life the handsome robes which they were at the recent commencement exercises. Each gown has its distinctive color and cut, in-

distinguished guests of the college will re

dicating the scholastic degree of the wearer. After the formal announcement of the change of name from the College of New Jersey to Princeton university, Presi-

dent Patton will read a list of endowments. Among those to be enumerated will be heavy subscriptions toward a \$2,000,000 special fund, started a year ago; subscriptions toward a \$100,000 McCosh memorial professorship; a new library, to cost \$500,-000; a new gymnasium; several university fellowships at \$10,000 each, and a number of chairs to be endowed; many scholarships at \$2,500 each; new dormitories, and possibly a school of music and a school of

jurisprudence and international law Thursday evening a banquet to the distinguished guests of the occasion will close GRANT HAMILTON. the celebration

MARKETING HONEY.

How Producers May Realize Better Prices For Their Surplus Stock.

Along the line of marketing the honey crop, what are the most needful requirements now, in order that producers may realize better financial results? This query, appearing in The American Bee Journal, elicited many replies from apiarists in different sections of the country. The majority of answers emphasized the importance of cultivating the home market and putting up the honey in attractive packages. Allen Pringle said: "The most needful requirements are, first, put nothing on PRINCETON, Oct. 15.-Princeton college the market but good, pure, ripe honey, cleanly and tidily put up; second, let every beekeeper work up the home market for all it is worth, instead of shipping his honey off to some commission man; third, diminish the cost of production by applying the highest science and the best art to the business, for this is tantamount to increasing the price.

G. W. Demarce, writing on the same subject, said: "The most needed thing I know of is a great deal of energy to improve the 'home market' for honey. As long as nearly all the honey is crowded into the city markets its price will decline. I have a friend who markets nearly his whole crop of honey from a spring wagon in the country and small villages at a price from 30 to 50 per cent above the quoted city markets. '

Charles Dadant wrote: "A needed requirement is salesmen at home. You need some one who will talk to your neighbors and get them to eat honey. You have no idea till you try of the sales that can be effected by a live ped-

G. E. Hilton, writing on the disposing of the surplus honey crop, advised leaving no stone unturned to dispose of the crop in the home market. He recommended buying a medium sized upright showcase and having name and address painted on each glass. Place one of them in each grocery or butcher's shop that will handle honey; then see to it that nothing but the best is put into this case. This will make a little expense, but they will more than pay the first season. He knows because he has tried it.

A Promising Industry.

The American Agriculturist believes that there is money in the sugar beet industry. Here is what it says on the

An acre of corn, yielding 40 bushels of grain worth 15 cents, will buy something more than 100 pounds of granulated sugar at your grocery store. That same acre of land devoted to sugar beets will produce 2,000 to 3,000 pounds of refined sugar like the finest white sugar you can buy-indeed, this market is now mainly supplied with beet sugar imported from Germany since Cuba's cancerop was ruined. The corn under such conditions returns about \$6 per acre for all the labor and capital invested in that crop. Sugar beets yield \$25 to \$50 per acre, and while they require far more work they pay for it and leave a margin of profit that is handsome compared with the meager returns from corn, wheat, oats, etc. To supply the United States with the sugar now imported would take almost 1,000 facforces. To keep these factories running for 100 days every fall would require hundreds of thousands of acres of sugar beets. This would not only put into our farmers' pockets a goodly share of the \$109 000,000 now and yearly for imported sugar, but it would by so much reduce the acreage of the cereals. Better prices for grain would follow the reduced supply.

When In a Cyclone.

The following directions for governing one's actions in a cyclone come from the weather bureau;

Go to the cellar on the first intimation of the approaching sterm. Don't move east, northeast, or southeast. On reaching the cellar place yourself against the west wall, or if that cannot be done get as near the southwest corner as possible, face to the wall. Then, in case the building is carried away, it will be carried over and above you, and there will be less danger from the debris, which is moved eastward. Under no circumstances seek an east or northeast wall or corner.

If pressed by the advancing cloud, throw your off on the ground, head east and hands over it to protect. If a stump or other firm body likely to endure the storm is in the vicinity, take a position on the east side of it, lying prone on the ground with the head toward it. Never take refuge in a forest, grove or orchard, or in a building or behind a fence. Do not remain in the house if you can get out. If obliged to remain in, avoid contiguity to doors, windows, stoves or heavy pieces of farniture.

Feeding Alfalfa. A bulletin from the Utah station reports an experiment conducted at a siling alfalía cut at different stages er its growth. Results make it appear that ted on that which was cut just before coming onto bloom made a gain of three-fourths of a pound a day. A sceond let fed when the gassshad been cutin the earty bloom made a gain of only one-half a round, while a third lot fed on late cut hay, after it was out of bloom, made an average gain of only one-fourth or a pound per day. There is a lesson worth heeding in this. If you neglect your baying when the grass is just fit to cut, you are letting the dollars run away from yon.

Special Money Crops,

As good authority as American Agriculturist says: "There is no occasion for growers of such special money crops as apples, onions and notatoes becoming panic stricken this early in the year and selling at the first offer, whatever it may be. It is shown that the surplus available for market is much smaller than last year, and so with potatoes, There are fair possibilities that these crops may be sold more advantageously.

as the Speech of McKinley to

McDonald, Pa., Crowd. CUS MEN GAVE HIM A FLAG.

Early Settlers' Association of Cuyaga County, O., Called on the McKin-Family-Other Visitors From Clevend and Cumberland, Md.

Anton, Oct. 15.—A special train of oaches over the Pennsylvania lines nght an enthusiastic party from Mcald, Pa., with greetings and contulations for Major McKinley. The egation was composed largely of road men, farmers and other citi-Their demonstration was very husiastic and Major McKinley's adresponding to the spokesman, rles A. Whiteshot, was constantly rrupted by applause.

arnum & Bailey's circus has been wn and the parade was extended and the usual course so as to pass McKinley home, where it was rered by Major and Mrs. McKinley a number of friends. In honor of visit to McKinley's home the circus ple all wore the national colors and tent was elaborately decorated. press box was reserved for Mrs. Kinley and a company of friends. employes of the circus presented or McKinley a large and handsome erican flag, through a committee o called at the house. Major Mcnley accepted the flag with an aphe Early Settlers' association of

roga county came to Canton to Major McKinley, his wife and The party occupied a special in of six coaches. Mother McKinley at the major's home to receive the Introductory etings of the party. resses were made by Father H. M dison, the veteran journalist of verand, and by Rev. Cooley, chapof the Early Settlers' association. seven carloads of employes of the veland City Street Railway company re here and paid their respects to icr McKinley. They were all unimed and were particularly well The delegation was one of the st appearing and most attractive was that has yet visited the city. It introduced by Thomas Martin.

I'wo bundred miners. merchants and chanics of Cumberland, Md., and ent direct to the McKinley home after riving, and when the major appeared the porch, greeted him with a shout They were introduced Thomas Snyder, chairman of the Alheny county executive committee.

To the Pennsylvania delegation Maj. $c\mathbf{Kinlev}$ said : t gives me great pleasure and gratifica

n to meet this representative body of rellow cuizens of every branch of ocpation and employment, men and omen, here at my home, who bring as rances of good will and congratulation am prepared to believe what your spokes an has said, from the number of deloga ms from your state that have visited me eady that Pennsylvania is really to b the side of the Republican party this. [Cries of "sure, sure,"] I am glad welcome you as valuable allies in the at contest in which we are engaged for rrency and a projective policy that wi ople. I congratulate you upon the lendid government under which you freest and best government in world, tree government is the ideal of ir civilization. It rests upon the con-ent of the governed. All people of all nces and nationalities who are citizens of his country equally participate in its overnment and equally share in its beneand its blessings.

We have been extremely fortunate as a extrement. We have had no serious auses of complaint in our eventful hisin the matter of good government nd by that I accept the definition of Jeifrson that the "best government is that hich seems to govern least;" that gives citizen the largest freedom of invidual action, the largest individual erty; that places upon him the least straint and imposes the smallest burens upon his time, his service or his in-Contrast our condition with that me, Contrast our condition and we people of other countries and we nd cause for sincere consentuations. In 30 years of our national life we have made steady progress in the march of civiliza-tion and in the improvement and development of the great resources which God has given us. Nothing has long impeded our march, and nothing can for the people ave a way under our form of governgetting rid of policies and of parties which are unsaited to our citizenhip and untayorable to our advancement.

We can look back over the whole stretel our national life with pride and exult-We have had our ups and downs, ur periods of panic and depression resultag from one cause or another, but none these, nor all of these combined have ius for stopped the traumphant marca of t We have a right the Americas regulate. We have a right to rejoice over the good fortune which less strended us in the past. The condition of our people is better than the condition of the people of any other nation of the globe Wages have been higher; labor has been more dignified, more independent, more Exalted. Schools of learning have been within easy reach and without price to very boy and girl of the republic; and the poor boy, with the rich boy, enjoys equal opportunity to draw from these great fountains of knowledge. And under pur system the poor boy can rise, for he is given an opportunity to rise and reach, rs ie often has, the highest place in the gift of a self-governed republic. Tremendous

Cheering. We can truthfully claim also, as Amerleans, that our national administrations in all the years of the past, whether bed eral or Democratic, or Whig or Republi can, lave for the most part conducted the government with credit, honor and cfil-They will contrast favorably with clency. They will contrast favorably with the administrations of any other govern-ments on earth. [A voice: "It beats all the codes my friends say, beats And as my friends say, beats of them. all of them. [Laughter and applause.] To our credit, be it said, that not one of hese administrations whatever may have en their mistakes and failures ever sugested much less attempts the repudia on, directly or indirectly, of a single dolor cent, honestly due to a citizen of ais or any other country of the globe. Renewed cheering.] Nor counseled the ablishment of a money for the uses of people tainted with the slightest dis-

hall we now consent or seem to consent reverse the proud policy which this evernment has pursued from its begin-[Loud cries of "no, no."] Shall we brate now a policy that would cheat of our creditors whoever or wherever may be. [Cries of "no, no."] Shall tolerate a policy that would deprivate brave men living, or their widows or hans of a farthing in the pensions that material government has granted thom.

no, never." How could we then patriotic service, or the services of Washington, Adams, Jefferson, Jackson, Lincoln and Grant if we were to stoop to shave one dellar either from the money creditors of the government or those other creditors of the government who were willing to give their lives to save the Union? [Tremend-ous applause.] Yet my friends, other logical construction can be placed upon the proposition now before us to reduce and

proposition now before us to reduce and depreclate the value of our dollars.

There is another thing that can be said of our government. We have always had good money, so far as the national authorties were concerned. No congress that I can recall has ever passed, and no president has ever signed a bill that authorized what was confessedly dishonest or discred ited dollar to be coined or issued by the United States government. In time of war we have taxed the credit of the gov ernment by issuing its promises to pay money, but the government has been pt to make these promises good—good as gold. Again, good wages, too, we have enjoyed, especially since 1860; and, measured by the labor standards of other countries, they have been the best. Our contention in this regard is purely domestic We steadily aim at a better citizenship a more exalted and enlightened citizen ship. We have encouraged a high stand-ard of American manhood and American wemanhool, and we do not propose to lower that standard now. [Applause.]

We have sought for the sake of human ty to elevate our citizens and to give to them work and living wages which would bring not only the necessities but the forts of life. We want in this country a free ballot and honorable, independent, self-respecting, free and conscientious citizenship. We sweep away the suggestive high homorable and consciention and tions of birth, class, easte or condition and boldly proclaim in the words of Jefferson, uttered more than one hundred and twenty that "all men are created equal. [Applause.] Why, unlike any other country we have always held that good wages are only a form of economy, and the highest economy, and insisted that by improvement, effectiveness of methods and machinery we could pay more and better wages; an were given to the people of any other antry. This we could and did do under a protective tariff: and not until 1893, more than 32 years after its adoption, had we failed to preserve our own high standard of wages, by long odds the best and highest of any of the other great industrial and competing

If we have followed false doctrines in the past to our hurt and injury, it is our privilege to abandon them now—and I befieve we will. That is the very purpose free government. It gives us frequent op-That is the very purpose of portunities for a revision of judgment. gives us a chance to try policies and if they do not prove beneficial to reject them. We have tried the policy of revenue reform. Are we satisfied to continue it? [Loud cries of "no, no, never."] Or rather will we substitute for it a tariff policy which will abolish deficiencies in the treasury, light up our almost abandoned factories and call back from idleness to work and wages the men of the country and send cheer and light and hope to

many American homes.

I thank you for this call and it will give me pleasure to meet and greet each one of you personally. [Cheers.]

HON. TOM WATSON ACCEPTS.

He Mails Ro. Letter to Chairman Butlet

ATLANTA, Oct. 16.-Hon Thomas E. Watson has mailed to Senator Marion E Butler, chairman of the Populist national committee, a letter accepting the Populist nomination for the vice aresidency

Mr Watson, in confirmation of the ramor that the letter had been for warded, telegraphed The Journal as

"My letter of acceptance was unaited

to Mr. Batler vesterdav ' Mr. Watson was in conference today with Chansian Butler and Committee

man Washburn ATLANTA, Oct. 16.-Senator Manou see Watson was abandoned on receipt call I made upon you in the city of Fine of a message from Watson, the chancter of which is not known. The bruel. that Watson takes umbrage al the committee's action | He has written | found legislature a letter to the committee in Kansas

making a bot attack on the Democrats THE VATICAN DISAPPROVES

Thinks freland's Letter Mixes Letigian. and Positive.

New YORK, Oct 16 - The Daily News publishes the following dispatch trom Rome -

"The wattean, although in favor of McKinley, disapproves of Archdoshop Ireland's letter, because it openly naxes old political associations. We had theoreligion and politics, which the vatican fliet for the maintenance of the public desires to keep separate in the United honor, States It is feared that the letter will enough money. The trouble is my f. He s displease the eistern and southern linch citizens, we have not enough confidence Bryanist Cathones - It is probable toat instructions will be sent to Mgr. Martinells, the papal delegate, concerning the stratude of the Catheno clergy

Decided in Layor of Pasion

Washington, Oct. 16 - Secretary Edgarton of the Populist national commutee has announced the decision of the committee with reference to fusion. between the Demo tats and Commists currency that is worth a hundred cents on on the critical ticket in Wyoning, taking a resition layorable to the tusion. as agreed mean and against the affement to put a full Pepulish electoral ticket in the field

Says McKinley Will Carry Stark.

CANTON, O. Oct. 16 - John Thomas, chairman of the Stark county central committee, publishes a statement giv ing polls in the Si precincts of this county and orclaring that McKinley will have a good majority in his preemet, ward, city, county and state. Until 1893 this had been a Democratic county for mariy thirty years.

Papalists by petied Rolb

BIRMINGO VM, Ala , Oct. 16 - The Pop. ulist state executive committee his expelied Caprain R. P. Lotte, (www.Populist cambidate for govern a, ann Colonel. P. G. Lowman, former state Popular chairman, from membership because they abandoned Walson and supported Sewall and the silver Democratic cin didates

Threatens to Co to Law.

New York, Oct 16 - Colleger Kilbreth threatens to proceed against Democratic campaign officials for soliciting campaign contributions from his employes

Bekels to Make Speeches.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 16 --- Mr. Eckels, the comptroller of the currency, has left Washington for his home in Olfa- and

told Democratic Ticket Gove Chicago, Oct. 16 -The secretary of

the state has decided that the national the state has decided that the national could only get rid of it by weight."

party ficket will be placed on the offiDo you want a money of that sort in the cial ballot in Illinois.

Workingmen of Canton Make a Call on McKinley.

14 CARLOADS OF PENNSTLVANIANS

From Northern Erie County and Corry Heard a Telling Speech on the McKin ley Lawn-A Large Delegation From Western New York.

CANTON, O., Oct. 16.-A delegation from western New York consisting of professional men of the cities and farmers, dairymen and grape growers from the surrounding country have paid their respects to the Republican stand. ard bearer. The delegation, which filled eight coaches, was from Dupairk. ing 2,000, paid a visit to Major McKin-N. Y. The introductory address was made by Caugressman W. B. Hooker of Fredonia.

The most surprising event of the day was the informal call of the working people of Canton. They came in thousands from the 125 factories, large and small, in this city. They came, many of them, with their wives and chil dren and babies They filled the broad North Market street, a haif mile from public square to Louis avenue, at the McKinley home They crowded over the fences from the streets and the sidewalks onto the dooryards and lawrs of other homes

There was an unusual tramer in Maj McKinley's voice when he arose to respond to the sentiments of the vener able spokesmen from the local factories who addressed him

Addresses were made by Edward Jones, a factory watchman, and lone Crouse, a woodworker

A trainload of callers to see Major McKintey also arrived in a special train SIX cars over the Cleveland, Canton and Southern railroad, composed of farmers and business men from northern Eric county, Pal, and were in charge of W J Sell. This delegation was held 10 or 45 minutes until a sec ond train of eight coaches filled with business men, farmers and other citi zens of Corry. Pal, and the two parties were combined and marched to the Mo Kindey home, where one address sail ticed for both.

Rev S. A. Smith spoke for the Corry party and W. J. Sell for the Eric party Major Mckinley spoke as follows to

the Pennsylvania visitors: I hid you warm welcome to my city and You are here today from no mere idle currosity, but because each of you be here you have great stake in the national from next Tuesday. You are here because our country; and because you would have the expression given on the 3d day of ember of your highest hopes, your best thoughts and your loftiest aspirations for stand that this government is conducted by its legislative and executive departments. If the people of this country want any settled policy they must have both the You cannot embody your -you must have both, and I trust that the people of Pennsylvania and the people of all the states of the United States see to it that the national and senate of the Union are not neglected at the polls pext Novem Butler did not come here today. Ad a visit I made to Erre county just about this vices from Chicago are that the trip to time two years ago. I remember the early remember, too, with greater satisfaction. that the Rue district sent to the congress of the United States a Republic in to up sing as we are discussing now, so all money and a protective triff. Have the people of Errecounty changed then minds? Cries of "not a bit of it in tayor of an honest dollar with which icmeasure the people's exchanges and a positive taulf that is ever mindful of the trade, interests and wellbeing of the America. If t

people: In this centest, as then, we have the jud and assistance of thousands and tens of thousands of Democrats in every part of the country, who think more of the hores the government than they do of their Some people say we have n t to put in circulation the money we now have. We have just as much money as we ever had in all our history, and it is ar good as it ever was, but the trouble is iose who have it are distrustful of the future, and they won't invest it in industries and enterprises that give employment to labor. Now what we want to do first of all is to restore public and private confidence; let the whole world know it s year that this nation proposes to keep in its contracts harolthe and continuthe dobac every day and everywhere read das morninga remark abbestar amont written by Macanley in his "History of England" which presents in the med striking and impressive manner the coll of a debased and fluctuation currons He says, speaking of a period in the bisv of England:

"When the great instrument of ex-change, which was money, became ther bughly deranged, all trades, all indulive. smitten as with a nalsy. The coll was felt daily and hourly in almost every place and to almost every class, in the dairy and on the threshing floor, by the envil and by the loom, on the billews of the ocean and in the depths of the names Nothing could be purebased without a dis-Over every counter there wrangling from morning to night. The workman and lisemployer had a garned as regular as the Saturday came an unit. On a fair day or market day the claim is, the reproaches, the taunts, the carses were meess at and it was well it to booch was overturised and no head broken. No mer chart would contract to deliver goods without some separation about the quanty of the coin in which he was to be paid Even men of business were often bewel dered by the confusion into which all pe-cuniary transactions were thrown. The simple and careless were pillaged without mercy by extortionists whose demands grew even more rapidly than the money shrank. The prices of the necessarile, of shoes, of oatmeal, rose fast The prices of the necessaries of laborer found that the bit of metal which when he received it was called a shilling, would hardly, when he wanted to pur-thase a load of tye bread, go as far as a six pence. Where artisans of more than six pence usual intelligence were collected in great numbers, as in the dockyards at Charbam. they were able to make complaints heard and to obtain redress. But the ignorant wa, Ills, to take part in the campaign, and helpless peasants were cruelly ground between one class, which would give money only by tale and another which would take it only by weight. They

counted the money out to the laborer who

United States, my fellow citizens (cries, "No, never"), that is one thing in name and another in value, a thing which you take for a dollar and which is taken from you at whatever its market value may be in the commercial centers of the world? No, I answer, forever no. If there is any one thing that should be honest it is the money that represents the wealth and labor of the American nation Then, my fellow citizens, we want an opportunity to earn that money, and the way to do that is not to do our work in Europe, but to do it at home

The way to do that is to restore the protective policy that will put a tariff high upon foreign competing goods anough that will enable us to do all our own manufacturing and preserve our own Ameri-This is the policy of the Re publican party; it is the dictate of an enlightened patriotism, it looks to the pres ervation of the most valued interests of the

American people

I thank you for this call I hid you wel come to my city and wish to all of you a safe return to your homes.

Three enthusiastic cheers were then given for McKinley.

CANTON, O., Oct. 17.-The Anti-Wilson Bill society of Maryland, numberley today. Twenty-seven delegations visited the major today.

Congressman Codding of the Fifteenth district of Pennsylvania, led a delegation of several hundred people from the Lehigh Valley, which has visted Major McKinley, and introduced them as miners, mechanics, business men and other citizens representing that territory. The party was org mized in the towns of Bradford, Luzerne, Wyoming and Carbon and adjacent territory. Their greetings to Major McKinley were most cordial and their demonstration was enthusiastic. Tyler and Wetzel counties of West

Virginia sent greetings to Major Mc-Kinley with a delegation of representative citizens in a special train of 12 coaches. Sistersville furnished the greater part of the crowd, organized as the Elkins Invincibles, named in honor of Senator Elkins. The party greeted Major McKinley with cheers and hurrahs. They were introduced by R. L. Moore and P. A. Shannou. Among Major McKinley's visitors

was a party coming from the northern peninsula of Michigan. They were on he way two whole days, having started from Calumet, Houghton and vicinity. The party was small and made no formal demonstration, but called at the house, where they had a friendly visit with Major McKinley.

To the West Virginians Major Mc-Kinley said :

There are a large number of witnesse here today to the promises which your spokesman has given as to what West Virginia will do on the 3d day of November. If you do as well as you promise I assure the people of Ohio and my home city will be more than satisfied. I am glad to meet and greet you in Canton today. I remember, two years ago, to have passed brough the town of Sistersville and to have spoken for a little while, together your distinguished Senator Elkins upon the pending questions dividing the parties of the country. I congratulate you that at the end of that campaign you corded a splendid victory for the Republi an party and added one more vote to the Republican strength in the United States senate. I trust the people of West Virginia have not changed their minds since that election, and that they are now, a then, in favor of a protective tariff, o then, in favor of a protective tariff, of sound money and of honesty in public as well as in private transactions. I am glod to receive this visit from my fellow citi-zens of West Virginia. You come not only from the great oil center, but from two of the agricultural counties of Northern Virginia, both, I believe, coal mining counties, both widely traversed by great trunk railroads and largely interested in the material development 16 ources of your state. Such being the case, I am surprised to be told by one of your spokesmen that one of these counties has, in past elections, been supporting a policy which is certainly opposed to her best in crests. I am glad to be assured that sac means to no longer support a policy that has retarded the growth and development of the resources of the United States, a policy that robs your farmers of good markets and of good prices and your miners and laborers of good wages-the reactionary and unamerican policy of free

If there is a farmer or laborer here, or one else where who may read what I say who doubts the truth of this statement, beg him to contrast, if he will, first, the condition of the farmers and laborers in this country in 1892 with that of the farmers and laborers of other countries in the world; and second, to contrast the comparative advantages of a protective tariff against a tree trade policy, and his own condition now and during the past three years in contrast with that of the previous Let him but examine the three years. Let him but examine the prices poid for his products or for his labor in 1895, 1894 and 1895 under a threatened or actual operation of a tariff for revenue only law, with the prices or wage he received in 1890, 1891 and 1802 under a protective tariff law; and if he does not find the change from the old system to th new disastrous to him, then we will be perfectly content for him to sustain by his vote the present policy and east his lo with the party which, in part at least continues to uphold free trade. Genthemen of West Virginia, passion and prem dice have raplace in such an eximination Party pred ! Giors should not influence our cam and sober judgment. Partism or sectional bitterness cannot properly enter it to this consideration. Let the facts alone, let his own personal experi ence he has guide; let hem be governed by the truch and abide by it, and the Repuihear parcy will be enreely satisfied with his decesion. My friends, the policy of protection to American farms, industry, enterprise and labor, is a broad national It has not a tinge of sectionalism policy. It has not a tinge of sectionalism in it; it is sound in truth and whole some in practice. It is not marrow and proxincial, but wide in its blessings and its bein fits, always promoting industrial growth serving national ends, rewarrong undi-vidual effort and advancing just aspirations and hopes of the American people.

It is the doctrine of true patriotism: the welfare of our country, and countrymen first, our home and our tamales first, an ardent, sincere and genuine And recausia Shat loves our flag better than any and would rather subs, rve our own inter ests that ithe interests of any other people

or of any other nation of the world. is not the plea of one state against another, or one group or section of states against another; but it is for the benefit of all-a policy that injures no American interest, but promotes them all. It is interest, but promotes them all. It is only perfect when universal, and it is true to this principle only that the Republican party advocates its restoration. The way some of your orators used to talk to you was as if the tariff was a good thing for the Ohio farmer and laborer, but a posi-tive detriment to the West Virginia farmer and laborer; as if it could benefit the miner of Pennsylvania but injure the miner of West Virginia; as if the wheat and grain grown in Kansas or the best product of Nebraska would grow rich by its operations and the cotton and sugar planters of Texas and Louisiana become Impoverished under it. Time and again you have heard them declare that while protection might be a good thing for New England, it was a curse to the west and south. You know better now after hav-

ing had three years and a half experience

under partial free trade. In vain did Re publican speakers and papers remonstrate against this madness, but of no avail and so the people gave it a trial. With what result? Is it not true that partial free trade has injured us one and all? Is is not true that partial free trade has in-

jured every interest and every industry in West Virginia? Have not the people and government grown steadily poorer under its destructive operations? Have not both producer and consumer been injured? She southern, in common with all the other states, steadily advanced under the protective system, if there was a differ-ence between them and the northern states, it was in their favor steadily every year from 1870 to 1800 simply because their resources were general and their develop-ment more general and rapid. The cen-sus of 1890, and other reliable reports, show the greatest gain in the south of large the country, and her mormous strides in the decade figures. to 1890 may well challenge primaration and pride. I doubt if a similar exhibit of such remarkable advancement towards commercial and manufacturing supremacy or the advangement and uplifting of agriculture can be shown on any other page of the world's history. In August, 1888, eight years ago, I de-livered an address before the Piedmont

Chautauqua association of Atlanta, in which I endeavored to point out to the ople of that and other southern states the great advantage it would be to their naterial interests to sustain and advocate the protective policy, and in that conneccited the statistics of the advance ment of the south under the American protective system as the best possible argument for its continued enforcement. Imposing as had been the progress from 1870 to 1880, the growth of the south from 1880 to 1890 is still more remarkable, and I want to call your attention to some par According to the statistics quoted by General James Longstreet, in depublican speech at Augusta, Ga., on the th day of the present month, he said: Between 1880 and 1890 the true valua

tion (not the assessed valuation) of real and personal property in the south inreased from \$7,641,000.079 to \$11,531,000. S), a gain of \$3,800,000,000, or 50 per cent while the New England and middle states combined gained only \$3,900,000, or an increase of only 22 per cent. The value of farm property in the south in 1880 was \$2.314,000,000; in 1890, \$3.182,0.00,000, a gain of 37 per cent. The increase
in larm values in all other sections was
about 30 per cent. In 1880, the south had about 30 per cent. In 1000, the sectoring, \$257,244,000 invested in manufacturing. In 1890 she had \$650,288,000, a gain of per cent. While the gain of the entire country was about 121 per cent. value of the manufactured productthe south in 1880 was \$457,454,000. In 1890 it was \$917,589,000, a gain of 100 per cent

"In 1889 the factory hands in the south received \$75,917,680 in wages. In 1850 they received \$.22,118,000. In 1880 the south had invested in cotton manufacturing \$21,976. 800; in 1890, \$61,100,000 and now about \$120,000,000. In 1880 the south had \$3,500.-\$1:20 CKN1, GCX1, 00 invested in the cottonseed oil industry It has now more than \$30,000,000 so invested. The railroad mileage of the south has been increased, since 1880, more than 25,000 miles, at a cost in building new roads and in the improvement of old ones of over \$1,000,000,000. In 1880 the south made 397,000 tons of pigiron. In 1895 it made 1.702,088 tons. In 1890 the south - In 1505 it output of coal was 6,000,000 tons ent it is at the rate of 30,000,000 tons per year." This, my fellow citizens, all oc-curred after the socalled crime of 1873 when the free coinage of silver was sus

No other section of this country, no other section of the world made such progress as the south made between 1880 and 1890 and during all that period we were on a gold basis, one dollar good as every other dollar and all of them equal to the best; at the same time w were under a protective tariff policy that encouraged our own development and the our own manufactures you want to turn your backs upon this want a return of that prosperity which von so signally enjoyed from 1880 to 1830. Cries of "you bet we do."! Then, my fellow citizens, the way to accomplish that is to vote for that party-not for the in-dividual-but to vote for that party that has always stood for a protective tariff, with safe conduct to the scaports of all and believes in protecting our own as the native Armenian wither and chilagainst all the world. This, my fellow dren whose husbands and fathers are unblican mark from the beginning. publican party from the beginning.
It is its principle now, and our party

believes now, as it has always believed, tore the porte and that the business of this country must be a country must done with dollars that are worth 100 cents rell, who has pushed the matter with each in every state of the Union and in conspicuous fact as well as indefatigable every part to the civilized world. We do not want to above dollars up now that want a cheap dollar any more than we want cheap men. We no more want free silver than we want free trade. want good money and a protective tariff, then we want, by our votes on the 3d of November, to tell the whole world south of Mena, while the men were that this is a government of law and a government of integrity and of unsuited

honor Lagain thank you, my fellow citizens, for this call, and trust that the 2d of November will record, as your spokesmen have indicated, that the electoral vote of West Virginia will go into the right column. I will be glad to meet and greet you

Sustained a Ballot Law.

COLUMBUS, Oct. 17.—The supreme more than once on the Australian ballot. The decision was rendered in a mandamas suit brought by the Bar association of Franklin county, to combe placed on the ballot in two places.

8,600 Beard the Generals.

Continues, Oct. 17.—One of the biggest positioal demonstrations in the hisfory of the city was given in Columbus in honor of General Alver's party. There was a parade of cury and township Republican clubs in which 6.000 m a partie, at d. Pient flious and people were at the meeting at the Park rink. Generals Alger, Howard, Stewart, Sickles and Corporal Tanner addressed the meeting.

Workmen Called on Carlisle.

rf about 200 members of the Wagecarners' Patrione League of Maryland a series of resolutions, among them has called on Secretary Carlisic at the being one placing the legion to the treasury deportment and invited him to surpert of a bindey. make an address before the wage, earners of Baltimore at his callest convenince. He said he was unable to do so, but made a short speech to them while there.

Gold Democratic Ballot All Right.

ALBANY, Oct. 17 .- The court of appeals has affirmed the decision of the appellate division, second department, giving the gold standard Democrats the right to use the name of "national Democratic party" on the official ballot.

Gold Democrats Can Have a Ticket. DES MOINES, Oct. 17.—The state election board has granted the name "National Democratic" to the Palmer and Buckner ticket in Iowa.

Sized or calcudered paper is a good barometer. When it is stiff, the weather will be fair; when it is limp and bends easily without cracking, it is full of moisture and there will be rain.

WOMEN DISCOURAGED.

Good and Sufficient Reasons for the Blues.

Doctors Fail to Understand Symptoms That Are Danger Signals

A marked trait in woman's character is to place implicit confidence in her physician.

A man must work entirely from the-

of female discases. for unfortunately facts based upon actual knowledge, belong to the female sex alone. Many women who periodically suffer with attacks of faintness, dize extreme

want-to-be-left-alone feeling, do not at first realize that these are the infallible symptoms of womb trouble and the forerunners of great Soon they grow to feel that the

doctor does not understand their case. Then they remember that "a woman best understands a woman's ills," and turn to Mrs. Pinkham. The following letter is but one posi-

tive illustration of this fact :-"Four years ago I began to suffer

with great weakness of the generative organs. My womb was prolapsed: I suffered with continual backache and all the other pains that accompany that weakness. I tried doctor after doctor, had operations. The final operation after which 1 became a total wreck, was scraping of the

womb. A friend, one day, recommended to my husband your Compound. He bought me a bottle. The relief I experienced after taking it, was wonderful. I continued its use, and I am glad to say my recovery is a perfect surprise to everybody that knows me."-MRS. B. BLUHM, 4940 San Francisco Ave., St. Louis, Mo.

TERRELL'S SKILL AGAIN SHOWN. He Scenres Permission For Families to

Join Armenians Here. Washington, Oct. 17. - Secretary Olney is in receipt of a telegraphic dispatch from the United States minister

at Constantinople to the effect that he has at last obtained telegraphic orders from the Tarkish government to permit the departure for the United States

The subject is one that has been be fore the porte and for which gratifying

Seven Men Killed,

MENA, Ark., Oct. 17 .- At the camp of W. H. Kennedy, about 14 miles using a stret drill, the orill struck a stone and a spark from it ignited the powder which caused an explosion which threw dirt, rocks and men as far as 100 yards distant. Seven men were killer

A Missionary Convention.

Segment of the Ills., Oct. 17.—The forty-eighth annual national general convention of the Christian Woman's Board of Missions, and twenty-first ancart in a decision has sustained the muainational gathering of the Americonstitutionality of the Dana Liw. | can Christian Missionary and Foreign which prevents a name being printed Christian Missionary societies, is in session at the statehouse.

A City Clerk Airested.

Glove isvalie, N. Y. Oct. 17,pel the name of the cambidate for Frank H. Wilmaith, city clerk of judge, nominated by the Bar associa-i Gloversville story 1800, has be nortion and endorsed by the Democrats, to rested on a charge of me appropriating funds and in a yar the books of the city during the past five years. The presoner pleased not guilty and was hear in propositional

The Cara's Princely Gitts.

Loxbox, Oa. E.-A vienna dispatch to The Chromene says that the czar has informed the Prince of Aontenegro that a recewery of the Process relena. his can diter, will by 1,060,000 roubles (about son,000), also a wedding gift of jeweary worth \$100 000.

Will Supplat Wellinley,

Wysurgeon, Get 17.-The Union Wyshington, Oct. 17 .- A debreation Veteran beginn adjourned finally, after msta and the new officers and adopting support of a Kindaya

mutuages of Natives.

Bounty, Oct. D.- Further outrages have been perpetrated by the Afgnan tribe of Marsis on the Quetta railway in Helichistan. A gang of men at work have been murdered and the telegraph

Turkey Can't Search Vessels.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Oct. 17.—The embassies of the powers have sent an identical note to the porte refusing its demand to be accorded the right of searching foreign vessels in Turkish waters for Armenians.

Hon. Thomas B. Reed 111.

FORT WAYNE, Oct. 17 .- Speaker Thos. B Reed of Maine is confined to his hotel in this city with sickness and is unable to resume his speaking to r. His voice has given out and he is unable to speak above a whisper.

LOCAL HAPPENINGS.

Discovered this Week by Independent Investigators Mrs. J. C. Brown, of Elgin, Ill., is

is the guest of Mrs. Clell Miller, in West

Edward Slack is also better.

drill given recently. The net receipts cards, but the intention was that the

by Cleveland, Pamesvalle and Tiffin parties for the purpose of prospecting for Wright Walker succeeded during the

summer in raising a fine cotton plant, summer in raising a fine cotton plant, the armies of Washington during the that excited wonder and admiration in struggle for independence. Her brothall beholders. It was probably the first plant of this kind raised in Massillon.

The descendants of Jacob Royer, an early French settler, held a meeting in Akron on Wednesday, to discuss means of getting property in St. Louis worth \$60,000,000, which they claim. Formal announcement is made of the

engagement of Miss Ada L. Cook, of Johnson Park, Buffalo, N.Y., to Mr. William N. Gates, of Cleveland, O—Buffalo Commercial. Mr. Gates is a brother to Mr. C. A. Gates, of this city. Andrew Engle, of West Brookfield, has presented THE INDEPENDENT with one of his monstrous cucumbers, nearly

five feet long. It was brought to this office by J. D. Miller, and is a vegetable curiosity that THE INDEPENDENT is proud of. Mr. Wm A. Ulman has been assisting in Republican campaign work in New York, delivering speeches almost every night in various parts of the city. According to the New York papers these

meetings have been largely attended and

The Ladies' Aid Society of the Presbyterian church will give a social and exchange in the chapel on Friday evening, October 23. An interesting programme has been arranged, and there will be numerous articles for sale. Everyone is cordially invited to be present

Any number of apple trees have blossomed for the second time this year, but Peter Poorman, who lives west of town, is the only man who can boast of a tree bearing its second crop of apples. It is known as the Gate apple and the largest of the second crop measures five inches in circumference.

Harry Iler, the truant who recently returned from New York, will be arraigned before Judge Wise, of the probate court in Canton, this morning. His mother and Truant Officer Brown both testify to the charge of incorrigibility, and Harry will, no doubt, be sent to the reform school. In September he ran away and was not heard from until he arrived in

Work of taking out ballast from the gravel pit west of town, was on Monday resumed by the W. & L. E. Railroad Company. A work train is now engaged in hauling ballast which is being used to displace trestle work at Monroe ville, Norwalk and Oak Harbor. Some eighteen or twenty men are at work in the pit and a telegraph station has been established there.—Bellevue Gazette.

One of the new furnaces at Reed & Co.'s glass works will be placed in operation on next Monday. The other furnaces are being heated and work will be under way generally at the factory within two weeks. The factory has greatly sinc the pot furnaces have been torn away and replaced by the more modern tanks, which enables the men to work with less difficulty, and furnish better glass.

Many old friends of the Rev. E. J. Vattmann, formerly of Canal Fulton, for a number of years a chaplain in the near Chicago, leaves on the 15th inst for its new station in Arizona and New Mexico. Hereafter Father Vattmann will be found at Ft. Bayard, N. M., headquarters of the 15th U.S. Infantry.

The Ohio Synod of the Reformed church, in session at Louisville, elected the Rev. J. H. Bomberger, of Columbi ana, president. The Revs A. G. Berky and wife, and Wm. H. Shults and wife are in attendance, the ladies attending the missionary convention. It has al ready been decided to hold the next synod in Canton, next year, in October. There is a good attendance, and the work of the denomination is in a healthy

At a meeting of the executive committee of the Perry Township Sunday School Association, held last Monday evening, it was decided to hold the next township convention on Saturday, November 21. It was also decided to have a house to house canvass of city and township in the pearfuture. All schools connected with the association are requested to appoint canvassers to assist and report their names as soon as possible to the secretary, C B Heckman.

Dr O B. Wise has concluded a very pleasant visit with his sister, Mrs. J. A. Shoemaker, and has returned to his home in Ligonier Ind. A very pretty little town is Ligonier and Mr. Wise says that it is solid for McKinley. Before he left home Mr Wise knew of thirty-three good citizens who have always voted the Democratic ticket, who had announced their intention of supporting McKinley, and he expec s to find the list increased two fold on his re-

Frank W. Kohl has severed his con nections with Anton Kopp, proprietor of the Millport brewery and the Massillon the Millport brewery and the Massillon lowed to pass the Dardanelles without op-bottling works. He will be succeeded by position and be used as a guardship for Otto Kopp, son of the proprietor, who recently returned from a tour of inspecrecently returned from a tour of inspection of the breweries and malt houses of delphian traveling for sewelry houses, the West. Mr. Kohl has not yet formed claims to have been drugged on the train any plaus for the future. "At present," said he, Saturday morning, "I am considering the proposition of a party of capitalists who wish to open another brewery in this vicinity " Mr. Kohl has held the position of bookkeeper and collector for the local brewing company for more than eight years, first under Erhard & Schimke, and later under their

Whether anyone has ever succeeded in sending out a large number of invita-

tions to his or her own satisfaction, is a THE SUPREME COURT people would answer in the negative. A short time ago Mr. and Mrs. Edward Steese, of Brookline, Mass., sent out many invitations to the wedding recepvisiting her sister, Mrs. Thomas Fine- tion of their daughter. They designed sending reception cards to all their Mas-Miss Bertha Mossholder, of Coshocton, sillon and Canton friends, but unfortunately the stationer had packed a number of announcement cards with the Maggie Cramer continues to improve reception cards, and they were sent out and her recovery is now assured. Mrs. in place of the latter, much to the chagrin of the senders, when they learned The M. E. Zion church realized \$31.45 of determining who received the recepby the McKinley rag party and broom tion cards and who the announcement former should be received by all.

Six thousand acres of land three miles northeast of Wooster have been leased Plain township, at the age of 90 years, has been noted in THE INDEPENDENT, had been a resident of Stark county ever since it was organized, eighty-eight years ago. Her father was a soldier in the war of the Revolution and was with ers did valuable service in the war of 1812. She had a distinct recollection of narrate incidents of the struggle as they were discussed by the people of that time. 1808, less than a dozen log cabins constituted the village of Canton. The father came armed with half a dozen or more parchments signed by Thomas Jefferson, then President of the United States, entitling him to as many quarter sections of land in what is now Plain township. He settled on what is now known as the Herbruk farm, and lived there until he died in 1852, at the age of 96. Mrs. Pontius died at the home of her son, An-

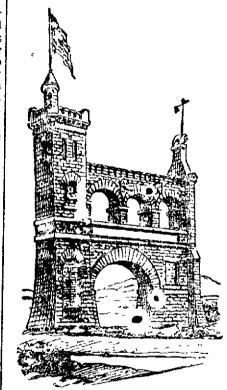
ARMY CORRESPONDENTS' MEMORIAL

The Ceremonies Accepting It Occur on South Mountain, Md.

MIDDLETOWN, Md., Oct. 17. - The ceremonies of accepting the "Army Correspondents' Memorial" at Gapland. the beautiful summer home of George Alfred Townsend on South Mountain, as occurred here. There were about 200 invited guests present, including Governor Lowndes of Maryland and many prominent newspaper corresponients from different sections of the country. Governor Lowndes was accompanied by Adjutant General Wil-

The ceremony took place from the east porch of the lodge. Governor Lowndes was introduced by Mr. Townsend and delivered an interesting address pertinent to the occasion. He was followed by Mr. Townsend.

Speeches were also delivered by General H. V. Boynton, Edward Mealey of



WAR CORRESPONDENTS' MEMORIAL, CAP-

Hagerstown, Md., Captain McElrov of United States army, will be interested The National Tribune, General Fullerto learn that his regiment, which has ton of the Chickamanga and Chattabeen long stationed at Ft. Sheridan, nooga battle commission and Edward Hayes of Washington.

Bank Failure In Atlanta.

ATLANTA, Oct. 17.—The Merchants' bank, one of the oldest and for many years soundest financial institutions in this city, has closed its doors. A large crowd of depositors quickly gathered about the unopened doors.

Czar at a Church Ceremony.

HAMBURG, Oct 17.—The czar and czarina have arrived here and were present at the ceremonies of laying the cornerstone of the Russian church here. Ex-Empress Frederick was also present.

Gorman und Margan Inte-d

BALTIMORE, Oct. 16 - United States Senator Gorman was greeted last night by a big crowd, which was limited only by the capacity of Mosic hall, when he mode a nolitical speech. Senator Morgan of Alabama also talked.

PITH OF THE NEWS.

Senator George of Mississippi is ill The registration at Harvard up to date

Eight bodies were found on Florid: thores, victims of the late storm. J. H. Cummins is in jail in Chicago for extorting money from the wife of a stock

George McMichaels was arrested Brookfield, O., on the charge of eruelly beating his mother.

James Smith, the slayer of Margaret Browne, confessed in court at Upper Marlboro, Md , that he was guilty of the crime. Mrs. Harriet Walker and daughter Mabelle have died at Pittsburg from drinking tea, poisoned in some mysterious

manner It is now generally believed that the United States cruiser Bancroft will be al

before reaching Portland. Or, and robbed

of \$7,000 worth of samples. W. J. McCahan, the owner of the Inde-pendent sugar refinery in Philadelphia, denied the story that his establishment is to be part of a combination of independent refineries to fight the sugar trust

At Jordania. Tenn, ten miles from Nashville. Taz Hyde shot and seriously wounded his brother Shiloh Hyde, and mortally wounded his sister in-law as a result of a quarrel over money matters.

Promise That It Will Catch Up With Its

Work by 1900—Justice Field Beturns to | % 'constitutional.'' Duty In Feeble Health-Talk of His Retirement-Gossip of the Court.

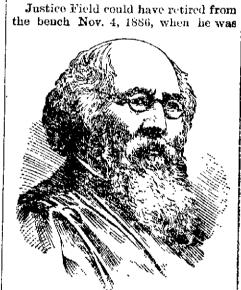
[Special Correspondence.] WASHINGTON, Oct. 12. - When the supreme court of the United States opens its fall term this month, there will be additional interest in its sittings due in part to the prominence given it in the present political campaign and partly to the serious illness of Justice Field last summer, which threatened for a time to create a vacancy on the beach. Justice Field has returned to Washington in feeble health, and the gossips are wondering if he intends to retire.

Another interesting point about the court which is noted at its reassemblethe second war with England and could ment is the fact that, through the creation of circuit courts of appeal a few years ago, the supreme court has been When her family arrived in this state, in able to lighten its labors and to catch up on much of its unfinished business. There are 124 fewer cases on the docket today than there were a year ago, and it is estimated that by 1900 the court will be handling current business. The chance of Justice Field's retire-

ment from the bench has been considered very often in the last five years. It is safe to say the venerable associate justice would have conferred a favor on the last administration or the present one if he had taken advantage of the law for the retirement of supreme court justices and vacated his seat on the bench. There were many men who looked longingly at his place whom either president would have been glad to appoint. and again for 15 or 20 or 25 years seems It is a place which any lawyer would, to detract nothing from their enjoyment be proud to have.

administration. Changes in the supreme, bench of the United States. court are few and far between, because none of the justices retires until he is! modern Greek while he was in Smyrna, most of them live to a good old age.

Justice Field's Ambition.



70 years of age, on full pay, but his

ambition was to beat the service record hard one to beat. It was held by Chief Justice Marshall, who went on the bench Jan. 31, 1801, and served until his death, July 6, 1835. Justice Field was appointed March 10, 1863, and he would have to serve until Aug. 16, 1897, to equal the record of Justice Marshall. Justice Field eclipsed the record of McLean some time ago, and he hopes to serve long enough to beat the record of Chief Justice Marshall.

It is not entirely with a view to beating a record that the justices of the supreme court refuse to take advantage of the retirement act. Judicial service becomes a habit of life with them, and they cling to it as long as their mental vigor remains. At least that was the panion promptly shot him dead. view of Justice Field's case taken by is assigned during the recess of the court the federal judge of the circuit. This that it is assured to them for life. If was not the case at first. In the early, they choose to retire at 70, the full salyears of the court's history it was cus- ary goes right on. Many of the justices a tour of the country, and some of them | do, but most of them have made great did this with a coach and four, while sacrifices to accept places on the suothers rode on horseback. Justice Todd | preme bench. Roscoe Conkling declined rode more than 2,000 miles in one year a place on the supreme bench on the on judicial duty. Justice Field was as- ground that he could not afford to acsigned to the Pacific coast circuit when cept it. Justice Shiras of Pennsylvania he was appointed to the bench, and he gave up a practice worth \$50,000 a has traveled in the discharge of his duties 13,000 miles each year, 500,000 Washington, and no doubt he had saved miles in all. He was a man of splendid, a good part of his income for some years physique and traveling never seemed to | before coming here, for he is reckoned exhaust him. In this particular he was well off. The late Justice Bradley lived unlike many of the members of the modestly, but he had been making court, for most of them lead sedentary \$40,000 a year for a number of years lives. The only exercise they get usual- | before he came here, and he died worth ly is in the form of walking, and Justice Harlan and Justice Shiras are fa-) lived in one of the handsomest houses miliar figures on Pennsylvania avenue, j on Connecticut avenue for many years walking to the capitol whenever the supreme court is sitting. Justice White' a large fortune. Chief Justice Waite, is a bicycle rider. But the other jus-, on the other hand, died comparatively tices usually ride in their carriages, and poor, and so did Justice Miller. Chief in the last year they have not even had Justice Fuller lives in a very handsome the trouble of walking up stairs—an home on Massachusetts avenue, but he elevator has been built for their special rents it. George Grantham Bain. use, so that they can ride from the basement floor to the main floor of the cap-

Habits of the Justices, In Taney's day there were no ele-

vators, and the supreme court met in pate my allowance?"—Truth.

the lower floor of the capitol. Chief Justice Marshall had to climb up stairs to the supreme court room, but Marshall IT WILL BEGIN BUSINESS FOR THE liked exercise, and in the coldest weath-WINTER WITH A REDUCED DOCKET. | er he was seen on the streets of Washington in clothing better fitted for summer-no overcoat on his back-taking

Most of the justices ride in their own carriages. Justice Field lives so near the capitol that he has no need of a carriage, but the walking he does is not sufficient exercise for a man of his vigorous frame. So he has gone through home gymnastics regularly. He has lived a regular life, too, and a temperate one. Not that temperance seems to make very much difference in the longevity of a supreme court justice. The late Justice Miller, who sat for so many years at the right of the chief justice, and whose place Mr. Field has occupied now for nearly five years, was a regular whisky drinker, and he could not sit down to dinner without a glass of whisky and water beside his plate. That was a condition on which he accepted invitations to dine. And very fond of dining the justices of the supreme court are. Justice Field has always been a dinner giver, and his home opposite the capitol-it is the historic building used as a prison during the war-was the scene of much hospitality. Singularly enough, the entertaining of the justices is done chiefly in the circle of the bench. You would think perhaps the nine members of the court would see enough of each other at the capitol, but when they entertain it is usually in their own circle, and this is especially true of the older justices.

Field and Brewer.

When they entertain each other, these justices are fond of exchanging reminiscences, and the fact that they have exchanged the same reminiscences again of them. One constant topic of interest Many a man has declined a cabinet; with Justice Field and Justice Brewer office who would have been glad to ac- has been the fact that each of them cept a place on the supreme bench. Sen- | spent part of his youth in Asia Minor, ator George Gray of Delaware is an ex- Brewer having been born at Smyrna ample. He has declined twice to go in when his father, who was Field's uncle the cabinet of President Cleveland, but; by marriage, was a missionary. Field his friends say he would accept a place went to Smyrna a boy of 13 and reon the supreme beach if the president mained 212 years. Brewer was born five could offer it to him. The difficulty, or six years later. Field graduated about obtaining a place on the bench is from Williams college two years before much greater than the difficulty of ob- , Brewer was born and became a lawyer taining a cabinet position. The cabinet | when Brewer was beginning to walk. changes almost invariably once in four . They never were associated, and it was years, and many cabinets are made and a remarkable coincidence that both unmade half a dozen times during an should have landed on the supreme

Field learned to speak and write incapacitated for further work, and and he studied and perfected himself in other languages, so that he is probably the best linguist on the bench. He had a special value also from his knowledge of land law and mining gained during his years of practice on the Pacific coast. There have been many romantic inci dents in his career. He arrived in California—a "forty-mner"—with \$10 in his pocket, but he had brought with him 64 M : Tork newspapers, and these he some in partnership with a boy for \$1 apiece. The \$32 thus gained and the \$10 he brought with him was the capital with which he started in life.

He found more pleasure if not more profit in the law than in mining, and he helped administer frontier justice for many years, being the first alcalde of the town of Marysville. He entered politics early in his western experience and was a member of the legislature for several pars During this time he had some stormy experiences and figured in aduel. He had always a lively taste for politics, and he has been mentioned at different times as a possible presidential candidate. But the bench saited him better than the forum, and he has of the court. It is a long record and a been administering justice much of his life. He went on the supreme bench of California in October, 1857, and has Fun sitting in judgment continually

ever since Life on the Bench.

Even on the beach his life has not been free from adventure. He has had more than one personal encounter when covering his circuit, which included California, Oregon, Nevada, Alaska and Arizona. The most famous of these was the encounter with the desperate lawyer Terry, the husband of Sarah Althea Hill, who sued Sharon's estate, claiming to be Sharon's widow. Terry drew a knife on Justice Field in a railroad eating room, and Field's com-

In more senses than one Justice the late Secretary Gresham, with whom Field's position was no sinecure. Until I talked about it two years ago. In the 1890 the justices were required to pay case of Justice Field it has taken more; their expenses on circuit, and this was than mental vigor to maintain a posi- a great drain on the modest \$10,000 a tion on the bench. Each of the justices; year which is a justice's salary. The chief virtue of the \$10,000 a year which to a circuit where he sits jointly with the law allows the justices is the fact tomary for each of the justices to make of the supreme court have been well to year, it was said, when he came to \$500,000. Stanley Matthews of Ohio before his death, and he left his widow No Cause For Complaint.

"You should have more of an eye to

the future. Jack. "Great Scott! Don't I always antici-

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